The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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The Louisianian.

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PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the Louisianian, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—*felt to exist.* In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the Louisianian a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the Louisianian shall be *"Republican at all times and under all circumstances"* We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor *and patronage* to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all in words, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among our sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,
Bookseller and Stationer
136 CANAL STREET,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

POETRY.

A WINTER SONG.

BY SUSAN COOLIDGE.

Where does the Winter hide away?
My Darling asked, her eyes of blue
Fixed upon mine. "Where does he stay
All the long Spring and Summer through?

How can he keep his ice and snow
From getting melted in the sun?
I'm very glad he does, you know,
There wouldn't be a bit of fun

Without them. But I want to hear
Just how he does it. Let me sit
Upon your lap. Now, Auntie, dear,
Tell me about it—every bit."

So then I told my pet this tale:
When days grow warm and blue birds fly,
Old Winter trembles; he turns pale,
And hurries to the mountains high.

There in a cave concealed he lies,
And, ogre-like, he tries to fling
His net, with sudden, swift surprise,
Over the pretty, passing Spring.

Sometimes her garment's airy flow
He clutches in his fingers grim;
But she is nimbler than her foe,
And laughs and mocks, escaping him.

And flies. Then Summer, with a leap,
Bounds forward. Her he dare not flout;
So rolls him up in clouds to sleep,
Nor ever ventures to peep out,

Until, her brief and ardent reign
Over, with vine-wreaths garlanded,
And hands heaped high with golden grain,
The gentle Autumn comes instead.

And then, ah! then, he laughs aloud—
A cruel laugh and full of glee;
And, tossing off the covering cloud,
He rises for all men to see.

First o'er the mountain's topmost peak
His snowy forehead comes in sight,
And then his eyebrows, wild and bleak,
And then his eyes of flashing light.

And step by step adown the hill
He moves, toward the abodes of men;
The Autumn falters, pale and chill,
Is seized, is fettered in his den.

The flowers grow pale and droop and die;
The woods shake off their leaves for fear;
The butterflies and birds all fly;
And silence settles on the year.

Are you not sorry when they go?
Why do you laugh and shake your head?
Why do you love the winter so?
"'Cause I make snow-balls," Darling said.

Oh! philosophic eyes of blue,
Would that some older eyes I know
Could learn your secret—find, like you,
Sunshine in cloud and joy in snow!

THE FINE ART OF SMILING.

Some theatrical experiments are being made at this time to show that all possible emotions and all shades and gradations of emotion can be expressed by facial action, and that the method of so expressing them can be reduced to a system, and taught in a given number of lessons. It seems a matter of question whether one would be more likely to make love or evince sorrow any more successfully by keeping in mind all the while the detailed catalogue of his flexors and extensors, and contracting and relaxing No. 1, 2, or 3, according to the rule. The human memory is a treacherous thing, and what an enormous disaster would result from a very slight forgetfulness in such a nicely adjusted system! The fatal effect of dropping the superior maxillary when one intended to drop to inferior, or of applying nervous stimuli to the up track, instead of the down, can easily be conceived. Art is art, after all, be it ever so skillful and triumphant, and science is only a slow reading of hieroglyphs. Nature sets high and serene above both, and smiles compassionately on their efforts to imitate and understand. And this brings us to what we have to say about smiling. Do many people realize what a wonderful thing it is that each human being is born into the world with his own smile? Eyes, nose, mouth may be merely average common-place features; may look, taken singly, very much like anybody else's eyes, nose, or mouth. Let whoever doubts this try the simple but endlessly amusing experiment of setting half a dozen people behind a perforated curtain, and making them put their eyes at the holes. Not one eye in a hundred can be recognized, not even by most familiar and loving friends. But study smiles; observe, even in the most casual way, the variety one sees in a day, and it will soon be felt what subtle revelation they make, what infinite individuality they possess.

The purely natural smile, however, is seldom seen in adults; and it is on this point that we wish to dwell. Very early in life people find out that a smile is a weapon, mighty to avail in all sorts of crises. Hence, we see the treacherous smile of the wily; the patronizing smile of the pompous; the obsequious smile of the flatterer; the cynical smile of the satirist. Very few of these have heard of Delsarte; but they outdo him on his own grounds. Their smile is four-fifths of their social stock in trade. All such smiles are hideous. The gloomiest, blankest look which a human face can wear is welcomer than a trained smile, or a smile which, if it is not actually and consciously methodized by its perpetrator, has become, by long repitition, so associated with tricks and falsities that it partakes of their quality.

What, then, is the fine art of smiling?

If smiles may not be used for weapons or masks, of what use are they? That is the shape one would think the question took in most men's minds, if we may judge by their behavior! There are but two legitimate purposes of the smile; but two honest smiles. On all little children's faces such smiles are seen. Woe to us that we so soon waste and lose them!

The first use of a smile is to express affectionate good-will. The second, to express mirth.

Why do we not always smile whenever we meet the eye of a fellow-being? That is the true, intended recognition which ought to pass from soul to soul constantly. Little children, in simple communities, do this involuntarily, unconsciously. The honest-hearted German peasant does it. It is like magical sunlight all through that simple land, the perpetual greeting on the right hand and on the left, between strangers, as they pass by each other, never without a smile. This, then, is "the fine art of smiling;" like all fine art, true art, perfection of art, the simplest following of Nature.

Now and then one sees a face which has kept its smile pure and undefiled. It is a woman's face usually; often a face which has traces of great sorrow all over it, till the smile breaks. Such a smile transfigures; such a smile, if the artful but knew it, is the greatest weapon a face can have. Sickness and age cannot turn its edge; hostility and distrust cannot withstand its spell; little children know it, and smile back; even dumb animals come closer and look up for another.

If we were asked to sum up in one single rule what would most conduce to beauty in the human face, we should say, "Never tamper with your smile; never once use it for a purpose. Let it be on your face like the reflection of the sunlight on a lake. But, unlike the sunlight, your good-will must be perpetual, and your face never be overcast."

"What, smile perpetually?" asks the realist. "How silly!"

Yes, smile perpetually! Go to Delsarte here, and learn even from the mechanician of smiles that a smile can be indicated by a movement of muscles so slight that neither instruments nor terms exist to measure or state it; in fact, that the subtlest smile is little more than an added brightness to the eye and a tremulousness of the mouth. One second of time is more than long enough for it; but eternity does not outlast it!

In that wonderfully wise and tender and poetic book, the "Layman's Breviary," Leopold Schefer says:

"A smile suffices to smile death away;
And love defends thee e'en from wrath devine!
Then let what may befall thee—still smile on!
And howe'er Death may rob thee—still smile on!
Love never has to meet a bittor thing;
A Paradise blooms around him who smiles.

"FACTS FOR DARWIN."

A remarkable example of change of habit following a change of condition is given by Mr. T. H. Potts, in a late number of "Nature." The case is that of a bird belonging to the parrot family, and known as the Kea. The bird is found in certain localities amid the wild scenery of the Southern Alps, in the Middle Island of New Zealand, and, up to the advent of the Europeans, its food consisted mainly of the sweet of flowers and the berries of mountain shrubs, with occasionally such insects as are found in the crevices of rocks or beneath the bark of trees. Its aliment, therefore, though not exclusively vegetarian, was such as called forth no display of boldness in the effort to procure a sufficient supply. But with the occupation of the country by the English, its habits in this regard have materially changed. Attracted by the meat-gallows of the back-country squatters, the bird soon learned, in the scarcity of other food, to tear its meal from the half-dried carcass of some slaughtered sheep, or, failing to obtain this, the drying sheep-skins stretched on the rails of the stock yard were laid under contribution.

The bird now tears his food from the back of the living sheep. We are told by a local paper that for the last three years the sheep belonging to a settler in the Wanaka district (Otago) appeared afflicted with what was thought to be a new kind of disease; neighbors and shepherds were equally at a loss to account for it, having never seen anything of the kind before. The first appearance of this supposed disease is a patch of raw flesh on the loin of the sheep, about the size of a man's hand; from this, matter continually runs down the side, taking the wool completely off the part it touches, and in many cases death is the result. At last a shepherd noticed one of the mountain parrots sticking to a sheep and pecking at a sore, and that the animal seemed unable to get rid of its tormentor. The run-holder gave directions to his shepherds to keep watch on the parrots when mustering on the high ground; the result has been that during the present season, when mustering high upon the ranges near the snow-line, they saw several of the birds surrounding a sheep, which was freshly bleeding from a small wound in the loin; on other sheep were noticed places where the Kea had begun to attack them, small pieces of wool having been picked out.

"From the recent settlement of the country," says Mr. Potts, "it would be quite possible to date each step in the development of the destructiveness of the Kea, the gradual yet rapid change from the mild gentleness of the honey-eater, luxuriating amid fragrant blossoms when the season was lapped in sunshine, or picking the berried fruits in the more sheltered gullies when winter had sternly crushed and hidden the vegetation of its summer haunts. Led perhaps to relish animal food from its partly insectivorous habits, its visits to the outstations show something like the bold thievery of some of the *corvidæ*, while its attacks on sheep feeding on the high ranges exhibit an amount of daring akin to the savage fierceness of the *raptorial*."—*Galaxy.*

THE COLORED MAN IN EUROPE.

After dwelling at length on the apparent sincerity of the religious portion of the population of the continent, and commending the practice of the Catholic Church in keeping its sanctuaries open to communicants at all times, and bringing nobles to a common level in their devotions, Mr. Phillips got his word in on the colored brother. He said the people of Europe did not know black from white. In Paris he had seen a dozen couples of colored people promenading the most fashionable walks, and he had been the only person rude enough to turn round and stare at them. At the Dome of the Invalides, at the House of Deputies, he had seen colored men high in office, and profoundly respected. At the Propaganda, at Rome, the lecturer who was most applauded was a colored man, and at St. Peter's Cathedral the priest whose chanting of the beautiful Latin service delighted him, was also black. When he learned this he said to himself: "This must be four thousand miles from Boston.—[exchange.

GIVE US THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

It is reported that when the distinguished orator, Mr. Frederick Douglass, arrived in St. Louis, Missouri, he registered at the Planters' House, but was refused the right of dining there.

Hon. Tom. Corwin, of Ohio, formerly Senator, and once a Cabinet officer, was once similarly refused in Kentucky, simply and solely on the grounnd of his complexion.

Give us a Civil Rights Bill to protect our Douglasses and Corwins from such insult. Give us a bill to protect every American citizen.

It is no honor for a colored gentleman to dine with a white one merely because he is white, but it is awfully inconvenient to be refused dinner at a public table, when the hotel is licensed for public accommodation.

Mr. Morrill, of the U. S. Senate, thinks that the Supplementary Bill forces colored men to "our firesides and bosoms." It does no such thing, we aver, with all due respect. It merely says that if a hotel keeper obtains a license to feed people, he has no right to exclude a man from the table because the sun has burned him a little blacker than somebody else. "Firesides and bosoms," forsooth! Give us public accommodation when we are willing to pay for it, and we'll find our own "firesides" and our own "bosoms."—*Our National Progress.*

NO REST FOR THE CONSPIRATORS.

We learn that Colonel Merrill, District Attorney Corbin, and Attorney General Chamberlain left for Washington on Monday, at the special request of the national authorities, to confer upon the Ku-Klux affairs of this State. Grave and most important questions are to be discussed, especially in reference to the future proceedings in court and in the field against the Ku-Klux. The President and the new Attorney General do not accept the present lull in Ku-Klux activity as any evidence or even indication of permanent peace and good order. It is known that the whole up-country is now full of threats against all who have aided in unearthing the diabolical plan. And the whole country will join with the President in his unrelenting determination to finally crush out this stupendous conspiracy. The great necessity now is to obtain additional executive and judicial force with which to push the arrest and trial of the fiends who have thus far gone unwhipped of justice. There will be no pause until the needed lesson is fully taught—that protection to every man in the peaceable enjoyment of all his rights is the boon of every citizen and the unalterable purpose at the Government, and woe to the hand that is up lifted against it. It is, moreover, now proposed to seek out and bring to justice the *real leaders* in this nefarious conspiracy; what the Ku-Klux organ of this city calls the *"tall poppies"*—a happy phrase, the meaning of which the *Phoenix* may soon learn more than it now knows. We congratulate all our citizens on the fact that the Government at Washington is alive to the situation here. The snake must be killed, not merely scotched.—*Columbia (S. C.) Union.*

THE JAPENESE EMBASSY.

The most remarkable incident of the moment in this country is the arrival and the speeches of the Japanese embassadors. It is, however, no "Tommy" affair; and it is with a consciousness that we are not perhaps quite perfect in political wisdom an American citizen may reflect that Governor Ito, who made the recent striking speech in San Francisco, is not, under our laws, capable of naturalization. It has become so much our habit to consider Asiatics as barbarians that when the Burlingame embassy was feasted in New York it was scarcely possible for some of the chief orators upon our side to restrain a tone of humorous sarcasm; and there was a very general popular feeling that the yellow foreigners with almond eyes had as little in common with sensible American citizens as they had just stepped off the dinner-plates upon which their potraits were painted. Indeed, to call anything Chinese is to brand it as hopelessly outlandish; and there are a great many Americans who will be very apt to regard our Japenese visitors as if they were Laplanders or Esquimaux.

It will be a most interesting revalation, that of the progress of the reform of Japanese society. In the speech of Governor Ito at San Francisco he said that few but native Japanese know anything of the internal condition of the country; while by reading, hearing, and observation in foreign lands, the Japanese have acquired a general knowledge of the constitutions, habits, and manners of most foreign countries. The Japanese are anxious, he says, to reach the highest point of civilization, and to this end they have adopted the military, naval, scientific, and educational institutions of the most enlightened lands. But with the instinct of the Orient, the mother of thought and of religions, the Governor does not exaggerate the importance of material advantages. The mental improvement of the country has been far greater than the material although the material opened the way. Despotic sovereigns had held the people in ignorance for ages. With improved material advantages came the consciousness of rights which had been so long dented. Within a year the feudal system of many centuries had been entirely abolished, without a shot or a drop of blood. What country in the Middle Ages, proudly asks the orator, broke down its feudal system without war?

He then adds what is perhaps the most remarkable statement of all, that even Japan already sees what the Western nations of the highest civilization see so slowly, that the welfare of the country depends very much upon the education of women. Already Japanese girls—"our maidens," as the Governor calls them—are coming to American schools. The full force of this fact will appear only to those who know what the traditional feeling in regard to women has always been in China and Japan. The embassy has come to observe more closely the details and developments of our government and inventive genius and enterprise, and to gather every kind of valuable suggestion for Japan. Then, says the orator, "the red disk in the centre of our national flag shall no longer appear like a wafer over a sealed empire, but henceforth be in fact what it is intended to be—the noble emblem of the rising sun, moving onward and forward amidst the enlightened nations of the world."

There has been an exchange of courteous messages between the national and local authorities and the Japanese embassadors, and Congress has appropriated fifty thousand dollars for their entertainment while in Washington. Both the good feeling which the embassy expresses and the intelligence with which it studies and appreciates our institutions have been manifested in a very striking degree by Mr. Mori, the resident minister of Japan at Washington; and the advantages to our manufactures and commerce of the opening of a vast and friendly country like Japan are so evident, that, for every reason, the reception of the embassy will undoubtedly be such as to show plainly the cordiality of the national welcome.—*Harper's Weekly.*

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1872.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our office of any delinquency on the part of our carrier, as our arrangements are such that every issue of our paper should be regularly delivered.

☞The thanks of the LOUISIANIAN are tendered to City Surveyor W. H. Bell, Esq., for copies of his (finely ,ithrographed) map of the oscilations of the Mississippi river and Lake Pontchartrain, at New Orleans, from daily observations, at noon, by the City Surveyors' department during the year 1871.

☞The Franklin statue was illuminated on February 5, in honor of the sixty-first anniversary of Horace Greely's birthday.

☞Through the courtesy of Cap. R. N. Johnson, we are enabled to give our readers a list of criminals, just dispatched to the Penitentiary, with their offences and terms of imprisonment.

THE GRAND DUKE.—The steamer "James Howard" with His Royal Highness the Grand Duke Alexis, left Vicksburg on Friday night with the Prince and suite on board, bound for New Orleans where they may be looked for to-morrow morning.

☞Small pox having made its appearance in Helena, Arkansas, and Oxford, Mississippi, and other contiguous places, the *Pilot* calls upon the Jackson authorities to procure means for, and order the immediate vaccination of "every man, woman and child."

☞The Joint Commission on the Alabama claims, that was sitting at Geneva, has adjourned and the American members are visiting about various parts of Europe.

☞Carter did not impeach the Governor's statements but "rose to explain." how he held the position of attorney for two railroads. In attempting to refute the assertion of Governor Warmoth that he had accepted these positions as a bribe, he simply confirmed it. Here are the ardent Reformers.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

There are several highly important measures now before the Legislature which will demand their closest attention to make them generally satisfactory. We do not except universal satisfaction; that is impossible in the condition of things in Louisiana at present, and perhaps impossible while there are two political parties of robust vitality, and of opposite views, and in open antagonism, to each other, and while smaller feuds and personal hatreds are used to foment dissatisfaction by exaggeration and misrepresentation.

But we mean that the measures should possess such characters as to commend themselves to popular approval. In order that this end may be reached, our Legislators must devote their time exclusively to these measures until they are disposed of. The calendar of the respective houses is filled with more bills than can possibly be passed, and everyday "still they come."

Legislation on every bill "noticed" may be commendable, but as every authority has admitted the absolute necessity of amendments, modifications or repeals of certain important measures now before the houses, we hope the members will not by delay or neglect assume the responsibility of defeating the universal will.

Deducting Sundays and holidays, there are not more than *seventeen days* left of the session. In this limited time it will be perceived that including night sessions proper consideration can barely be given to the number of important bills now on the calendar waiting action.

We frankly admit that the contention and strife of the Carterites have exercised a demoralizing effect on the members all along, and embarrassed and demorealize the best intentions of the real reformers, and the records of the proceedings of the two Houses will hereafter be appealed to for this purpose, yet it is time that the determined and united action of the Republicans made itself felt and seen in a manner and to an extent that cannot fail of convincing all where the entire blame, first for non-attendance, then for obstruction, and all along for embarrassing, should properly tle.

We do not desire to be understood by the above remarks to say that nothing has been done by the Legislature. Far from it. The true Representatives have done yeoman service both to their constituents and to the State. During the trying days of turmoil and imminent riot and peril, they stood manfully at their posts, and kepts nightly vigils in the Capitol, depriving themselves of the comforts of home, supporting and upholding and advising the Executive officers in the discharge of their novel, onerous, and unexpected duties, while endeavoring to defeat the machinations of a faction to oust the Executive, revolutionize the Legislature, and jeopardize the perpetuity of Republican institutions in our midst. And we would not be unmindful that the victory achieved, the restoration of order, and the recovery of our threatened security, is to a very great extent due to the firm and unflinching attitude assumed and maintained throughout the struggle by so many of our Legislators; and the time is not distant when popular approval of their conduct will be manifest in ways satisfactory to themselves and to the confusion of their worse than defeated enemies.

☞Governor Davis of our sister State, Texas, has been to New York negotiating the sale of State bonds, and has so satisfactorily succeeded that the special correspondent of the Houston *Union* exults in this wise: "Since the arrival of Gov. Davis in New York he has made arrangements to place the whole amount of bonds needed at 95 cents; a better price than any other Southern State now in the money market. He is now in Washington procuring Congressional action on the amount due the State from the Federal Government for sustaining State troops on our frontier against Indian depredations."

☞The Weekly *Iberville South* is responsible for the following :

"The Reporter of the *National Republican*, shipped on the Great Republic as "second cook" to get at the doings of the Ducal party.

DEMOCRATIC HOSTILITY TO EDUCATION.

As another illustration of the hostility of Democracy to popular ehlightenment, and especially the education of the negro, we quote what our able cotemporary, the *Independent*, says about the Georgia Legislature:

"The progress made in popular education in the South is not always maintained. Last year the legislature of Georgia appropriated, by nearly a unanimous vote, $8,000 toward the support of the Atlanta University, under the care of the American Missionary Association. This year the appropriation was rejected with shouts of derision. Last year a fund was voted for the public schools, and many colored teachers toiled in the schoolroom through the hot months, in the confidence that their pay was sure; but this year the legislature voted to fund their appropriation, and thus the teachers are cheated out of their wages. The school commissioner, disgusted, thinks of resigning. If the colored people are educated, it will not be with the help of the rebel majority in the South."

And we might add that last year the Georgia Legislature was under the control of Republicans, this year it is in the hands of Democrats. And this is identically the same sort of element in Louisiana that is promoting the dissensions and wrangling in the Republican party, in the hope of so dividing and weakening it that it will be overthrown in the next election, when they will acquire the ascendancy, and be able to re-enact the scenes of Georgia and Tennessee here.

CORRESPONDENTS CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

Many of our readers will doubtless remember that notwithstanding all the means adopted by the Government at Washington to keep the treaty between America and England on the basis of which the Alabama claims were to be settled, a secret, until it was approved by the "high contracting powers," the *Tribune* was enabled to submit the text of the treaty beforehand. The correspondents, Messrs. Ramsdell and White, were called to account and they refused to disclose the source of their information. Indictments were entered against them in the District Court of Columbia, but quashed by the Judge for want of jurisdiction. The District Attorney has informed Vice President Colfax, and he has according to telegraphic dispatches, informed the Senate that if they wish the prosecution to proceed in a police court, it would be necessary for two persons cognizant of the offense to appear and make oath to the same. The matter has been referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

This is both a novel and interesting question to the newspaper fraternity, and one that will doubtless invoke all the interest and influence of the "fourth estate" to protect its omnipresent representatives from such strict accountability for the sources whence they derive information.

SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS.—Yesterday's dispatches inform us that Senator Sumner's bill, amending the National Civil Rights Bill so as to abolish distinctions on account of color in all public conveyances, places of amusement, or public resort, passed the Senate, by the casting vote of Vice President Colfax. Senator Kellogg, one of the Republican Senators from the Republican State of Louisiana did not vote.

☞The *Fags* says "we trust the lower House of Congress will, if further evidence be necessary in the Louisiana matter, order Herron and Warmoth to the Capital and lodge them in durance till they answer every question that may be propounded them."

Congress may summon them to Washington but even there will be compelled to keep themselves within the limits of enquiries that relate to the matter under investigation and not roam over subjects that are utterly foreign to their purpose.

EVENING SESSION.—By reference to the proceedings of the Senate in Friday last it will be observed that on motion of Mr. Barber, the Senate has resolved that from and after to-morrow they will sit in the evening commencing at 7½ o'clock. This certainly has an air of business about it.

OUR MARDI GRAS PROGRAMME.

As Mardi Gras is approaching very fast we would suggest the following organization to fill up the gaps in the Carnival procession.

First in order come the soreheads of the Republican party, with their heads bound up in consolatory editorials from the *Times*, vinegar and brown paper emanations from the *Bee*, with a chorus of growls in the way of music.

Next in the line should be a model of the *Wilderness* with no Barr to command her, and the Democratic Senators together with the colored Republican Senators practising before the eyes of the people, social equality.

Motto—"We're ready to swallow the nigger, if we only get him coated." (Ingraham's speech.) Following this the vanguard of the procession; the march will go on in the manner hereinafter described that is to say, to wit.

MUSIC.

Air—"Sich a getting up stairs I never did see."

Ray's Body Guard, consisting of the State House Law on crutches. Ray's Railroad drawn by a mule, emblazoned with the figures $546,000 for me.

Motto.—"O ain't it jolly to have a job for which the States, to pay?"

A coffin with the dead Levee Sbed bill encased therein.

Motto.—"Ye that have tears to shed prepare to shed them now."

The dead Warehouse Bill on a gibbet.

Motto.—"There is a house not made with hands."

MUSIC.

"There's a good time coming, boys."

United States Marshal Packard, with an enormous key, looking for a hall to hold the Convention in, with half a dozen doors open, not one of which he can procure.

Motto.—"There are none so blind as those who will not see."

Body guard of deputy marshals with badges, letter-carriers with satchels and carpet-bags, revenue assessors with tax-rolls under their arms, inspectors without ships, ships without inspectors.

Model of the Customhouse standing on a foundation of bayonets.

Motto—"You must not speak here unless you talk our way."

The dark lantern of the Democracy borne by outs of every shade and degree K. W. C. and 76.

Motto—"Mum's the word."

Sambola and the red shirts with knives in their teeth.

Motto — "Let's organize the Senate."

A following of street sweepers without brooms, stone scrapers without hoes, grass grubbers without grub, ditch cleaners without shovels, an army of clerk without pens, secretaries without desks, chairmen without chairs and every man who has held office but who couldn't hold on any longer.

☞When General Ewell, one of the most noted Confederate Generals, died recently in Texas, none of the Democratic Editors noticed the event. The Houston Daily *Union* supposes this neglect to have sprung from the fact, that prior to his death he ordered that "no inscription must be placed upon my tomb stone that will in any way reflect upon the Government of the United States."

☞Packard's point, is to make the Congress and committee believe that the colored people are opposed to Governor Warmoth and the Lieutenant Governor. Now he has never come before the people to tell them anything. He is always the recipient of some appointment. No people have ever supported *him*, except the members of his own ring.

LEAP YEAR AND THE LADIES PRIVILEGE.—In addition to the peculiar priveleges this year according to tradition affords to the ladies, to reverse the general order and "pop the question" themselves; Wednesday next will be Saint Valentine's day, giving them the additional opportunity of safely divulging many of the pent up secrets of their affectionate hearts.

☞Joubert the aristocrat, talks republicanism to the Committee by denouncing carpet-baggers, and acts as a Democrat by leaguing with the Customhouse carpet-baggers to ruin the Republican party.

☞If the lobby had gone on to swell in numbers and toss in vehemence, the State would have been destroyed. But Governor Warmoth's vetoes have been built up like a breakwater and the lobby has been whipped down:

"Here shall thy proud waves be stayed."

☞Packard and Lowell think that Grant should be elected again but that Warmoth should not, are in favor of the one term principle in Louisiana, but of the double in the United States. How 's this for high ?

☞The Congressional Committee is reported to have closed the investigations in New Orleans, and to have adjourned on Friday after eleven days enquiry, subject to the call of the President.

☞The Customhouse rings are no longer concentric, but eccentric. Packard and Casey are one, but Lowell and the Revenue forces are another.

☞The test of reform lies in the performance, not the pretense.

ARGUMENT OF SENATOR SUMNER.

The question of lack and power in the Senate to enforce the provisions of Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights Bill, being raised by Mr. Morrill of Maine. Mr. Sumner said:

And now, sir, after these brief illustrations where our colored fellow-citizens have spoken for themselves, showing the necessity of legislation by the nation, because only through the nation can the remedy be applied, I come to the precise argument of the Senator. He asks for the power. Why, sir, the Constitution is full of power; it is overrunning with power. I find it not in one place or in two places or three places, but I find it almost everywhere, from the preamble to the last line of the last amendment. I find it in the original text and our recent additions, again and again. I find it, still further, in that great rule of interpretation conquered at Appomattox, which, far beyond the surrender of Lee, was of infinite importance to this Republic. I say a new rule of interpretation for the Constitution, according to which, in every clause and every line and every word, it is to be interpreted uniformly for human rights. Before the rebellion the rule was precisely opposite. The Constitution was interpreted always, in every clause and line and word, for human slavery. Thank God, it is all changed now. There is another rule, and the Constitution, from beginning to end, speaks always for the rights of man. That, sir, is the new rule. That, sir, is the great victory of the war, for in that are consummated all the victories of many bloody fields; not one victory or two, but the whole—flaming in those principles of Liberty and Equality which are now the best part of the Constitution.

My excellent friend from Maine takes no notice of all this. He goes back for his rule to those unhappy days before the war. He makes that system of interpretation, born of slavery, his guide. With such a guide how can he arrive at any conclusion otherwise than alien to human rights ? He questions everything ; denies everything. He finds no power for anything unless it be distinctly written in positive and precise words. He cannot read between the lines ; he cannot apply a generous principle which will coordinate everything there in harmony with the Declaration of Independence.

When I allude to the Declaration I know well the way with which such an allusion is received on this floor. I have lived through a period of history, and do not forget that I here heard that great title-deed arraigned as a "self-evident lie." There are Senators now who, while hesitating to adopt that vulgar extravagance of dissent, are willing to trifle with it as a rule of interpretation. I am not frightened. Sir, I insist that the Constitution must be interpreted by the Declaration. I insist that the Declaration is of equal and coordinate authority with the Constitution itself. I know, sir, the ground on which I stand. I need no volume of law, no dogeared book, no cases to sustain me. Every lawyer is familiar with the great fundamental beginning of the British constitution, *Magna Charter*. But what is *Magna Charter* ? Simply certain concessions wrung by barons of England from an unwilling monarch ; not an act of Parliament, nothing constitutional, in our sense of the term ; simply a declaration of rights ; and such, sir, was the Declaration of Independence. And now, sir, I am prepared to insist that, whenever you are considering the Constitution, so far as it concerns human rights, you must bring it always to that great touch-stone ; the two must go together, and the Constitution can never be interpreted in any way inconsistent with the Declaration. Show me any words in the Constitution applicable to human rights, and I invoke at once the great truths of the Declaration as the absolute guide in determining their meaning. Is it a question of power ? Then must every word in the Constitution be interpreted so that Liberty and Equality do not fail.

My excellent friend from Maine takes notice of this. He goes back to the early days when the Declaration was denounced as "a self-evident lie," and the Constitution was interpreted always in the interest of slavery. Sir, I object to this rule. I protest against it with all my mind and heart and soul. I insist that just the opposite must prevail, and I start in the argument with this assumption. I shall not make a long argument, for the cause does not require it. I desire to be brief. You know the amendment, being article thirteen:

"SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for the crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Here is an amendment abolishing slavery. Does it abolish slavery half, three quarters, or wholly? Here I know no half, no three quarter; I know nothing but the whole. And I say the article abolishes slavery entirely. It abolishes it root and branch. It abolishes it in the general and the particular. It abolishes it in length and breadth and then in every detail. Am I wrong? Any other interpretation belittles the great amendment and alows slavery still to linger among us in some of its insufferable pretensions. Sir, I insist upon thorough work. When I voted for that article I meant what it said, that slavery should cease absolutely, entirely, and completely. But, sir, Congress has already given its testimony as to the true meaning of this article. Shortly after its adoption, it passed what is known as the civil rights law, by which the courts of justice throughout this country, State as well as national, were opened to colored persons, and they were authorized not only to sue and be sued, but also to testify, an important right which had been denied most cruelly even in in many of the Northren States, making the intervention of the nation necessary, precisely as it is necessary now. That law was passed by both Houses of Congress, vetoed by the President, and passed then by a two-thirds vote over the veto of the President; and all done in pursuance of this power.

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Remark, if you please, the energy of that expression; I have often had occasion to call attention to it. It is a departure from the old language of the Constitution.

"The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers."

It is stronger, it is more energetic—

"Congress shall have power to *enforce*"—

Mark, sir, the vivacity of the word—

"to *enforce* this article by appropriate legislation."

The whole field of apt legislation is open to be employed by Congress in enforcing abolition. Congress entered upon that field and passed the civil rights' act. And who among us now, unless it be one of my friends on the other side, who questions the constitutionality of that act? Does any one? Does any one doubt it? Does any one throw any suspicion upon it? Would any one have it dropped from our statute-book on any ground of doubt or hesitation? If there is any Senator in this category, I know him not. I really should like to have him declare himself. I will cheerfully yield the floor to any one who is willing to declare his doubts of the constitutionality of the civil rights act. [After waiting a moment.] Sir, there is no Senator who doubts it.

Now, how can any Senator, recognizing the constitutionality of the civil rights act, doubt the supplementary measure introduced by me ? Each stands on the same bottom. If you doubt one, you must doubt the other. If you go against my amendment, your next move should be to repeal the existing civil rights act as inconsistent with the Constitution. Why does not my excellent friend from Maine bring forward his bill ? Why does he not invite the Senate to commence the work of destruction, to tear down that great remedial statute ? Why is he silent. Why does he hang back, and direct all his energies against the supplementary measure, which depends absolutely upon the same constitutional power ? If he is in earnest against the pending amendment, he must show the some earnestness against the original act.

When I assert that Congress has ample power over this question, I reply upon a well-known text often cited in this Chamber, often cited in our court—*the judgment of the* Supreme Court pronounced by Chief Justice Marshall in the case of McCulloch *vs.* State of Maryland, from which I will read a brief paragraph :

"But the argument on which most reliance is placed is drawn from the peculiar language of this clause. Congress is not empowered by it to make all laws which may have relation to the powers conferred on the Government, but such only as may be '*necessary and proper*' for carrying them into execution. The word '*necessary*' is considered as controlling the whole sentence, and as limiting the right to pass laws for the execution of the granted powers to such as are indispensible, and without which the power would be nugatory, that it excludes the choice of means, and leaves to Congress in each case, that only which is most direct and simple."

The words show how the case was presented to the court. Here is the statement of John Marshal:

"We admit, as all must admit, that the powers of the Government are limited, and that its limits are *not* to be transcended. But we *think* the sound construction of the Constitution must allow to the national Legislature that discretion with respect to the means by which the powers it confers are to be carried into execution, which will enable that body to perform the high duties assigned to it in the manner most beneficial to the people. Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consistent with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional."—4 *Wheaton's Reports*, pages 413, 421.

In other words, the Supreme Court will not undertake to *sit in* judgment on the means employed by Congress in carrying *out* a power which exists in the Constitution. Now the power plainly exists in the Constitution; it is to abolish slavery, and it is for Congress in its discretion to select the means. Already it selected the civil rights law as the first means for enforcing the abolition of slavery. I ask it to select the supplementary bill now pending, as other means to enforce that abolition. One of the letters that I have read to-day from a leading colored citizen of Georgia said: "When that becomes a law the freedom of my race will then be complete." It is not complete until then, and therrfore, in securing that freedom, in other words in enforcing the constitutional amendment, Congress is completely authorized to pass the bill which I have felt it my duty to introduce and which is now moved on the amnesty bill.

I might proceed with this argument. But details would take time, and I think they are entirely needless. The case is too strong. It needs no further argument. You have the positive grant of power. You have already one instance of its execution, and you have the solemn decision of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring that it is in the discretion of Congress to select the means by which to enforce the powers granted. How, sir, can you answer this conclusion? How can my excellent friend answer it ?

Were I not profoundly convinced that the conclusion founded on the

eenth amendment was unerable, so as to make further ission surplusage, I should take the fourteenth amendment and how, in the first place, we have e the definition of a citizen of United States, and then in the nd place, an inhibition upon the tes, so that they cannot make or rce any law which shall abridge privileges or immunities of citi- of the United States: nor deny ny person within its jurisdiction equal protection of the laws. here again Congress is empow- to enforce these provisions by propriate legislation. Surely, if re were any doubt in the thir- nth amendment, as there is not, ould be all removed by this sup- mentary amendment. Here is definition of citizenship, and the it to the equal protection of the s, in other words, citizenship equality, both placed under the guard of the nation. Whatever ortify these is within the power Congress, by express grant. But ese are interpreted by the De- ion of Independence, as I in the conclusion is still more irre- ible.

PARISH PRISON, February 6, 1872.

The following convicts awaiting nsfer to the State Penitentiary:

ary Johnson	Burglary and Lar-	4 yrs.
ney		
orris Frank	Larceny	6 ms.
ajor Rivers	"	8 "
hos. Harper	"	18 "
os. Boyd	"	18 "
an. Moran	"	18 "
an. Eagan	"	18 "
Montgomery	"	12 "
ajor Ross	"	12 "
hn Smith	"	8 "
ary Jenkins	"	6 "
muel Martin	"	6 "
as. D. Enoms alias Foote	"	6 "
ax Robertson	"	18 "
me Simmons	"	8 "

Convicts against whom other rges are pending.

Higgins entering	3 yrs.
G. Krager false pretences	1 "
omas Ward alias Smith arceny	1 "
Leslie embezzlement	2 "

R. N. JOHNSON, Keeper.

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They will also forward to the sident, at Rodney, the amount owed by law for each scholar—00—for which they will receive receipt by return mail.

H. R. REVELS, President.

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At the election of officers in the rd Ward Radical Republican b recently, the following were ted:

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John Purden, 1st Vice President;
Moses Briggs, 2d do.
Dr. R. N. Crow, 3d do.
Wm. R. Mason, 4th do.
Dr. Wm. Johnson, Treasurer.
R. X. Cline, Secretary;
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Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to al points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi. as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and staterooms secured on application to
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Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of
JAS. T. TUCKER.
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NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

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WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No, 26 Carondelet Street.

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JAMES T. TUCKER,
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ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

Steamer KATIE,
J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10;	SATURDAY, June 24;
SATURDAY, July 8;	SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to.
J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.
A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Stree
Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

MILLINERY STORES.

MRS. A. M. PARRISH

FIRST PREMIUM

Shirt Maker

NO. 221 CANAL STREET,

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Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; also Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniform Made to order.

BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK *Emporium of Fashion*

FOR LADIES.

Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and Mrs. K. E. Lincoln.

FURNISHING GOODS

OF ALL KINDS, FROM

HEAD DRESS

TO HOSIERY,

SUITS IN GREAT VARIETY,

Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.

Orders taken for wedding Outfits, Childrens and Infants' Wardrobes, Suits and Dresses in the Latest Styles, and supplied at short notice.

☞ The TRADE supplied at New York prices.

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Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

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WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

—FOR CASH—

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

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CASH HOUSE

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A Glance through their immense stock

—OF—

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.

WILL CONVINCE.

586.....and.....588

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For further information call at the College, or address
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TO

167 ..CANAL STREET.....167

FROM

No. 9 CAMP STREET.

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Manufacturers and Dealers

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

Trunks, Valises and Bags,

We repectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located

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AND

THE BOOK OF THE DAY.

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The Louisiana Magistrate.

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Containing the most necessary information on questions of every day use,

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COMPLETE SET OF FORMS FOR ALL CONTRACTS OF EVERY DAY OCCURRENCE

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LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

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SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

SPLENDID SCHEME! ONLY 20,000 NUMBERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE - - - - $50,000.

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Saturday, February 3, 1872,

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SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1 prize of	30,000	is	30,000
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1 prize of	9,000	is	9,000
1 prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000	is	7,000
1 prize of	6,000	is	6,000
1 prize of	5,000	is	5,000
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1 prize of	1,000	are	$25,000
50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
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Sold within the Past Two Months under a Full Guarantee,
Not one returned—
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NEW ORLEANS.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.

THE COTTAGE DOOR.

How sweet the rest that labor yields
The humble and the poor,
Where sits the patriarch of the fields
Before his cottage door.
The lark is singing in the sky,
The swallow on the eaves,
And love is beaming in each eye
Beneath the summer leaves?

The air amid his fragrant bowers
Supplies unpurchased health,
And hearts are bounding 'mid the flowers,
More dear to him than wealth.
Peace like the blessed sunlight, plays
Around his humble cot,
And happy nights and cheerful days
Divide his lowly lot.

Oh, happy hearts, to him who stills
The ravens when they cry,
And makes the lily 'neath the hills
So glorious to the eye—
The trusting patriarch prays to bless
His labors with increase;
Such ways are "ways of pleasantness,"
And all such "paths are peace."

The Game of Memory.

The game of memory as practiced by the Ojibways and Northern Indians, has been found profitable, both for recreation and improvement, as a branch of object teaching. The Indian chief or teacher in his rude way, has from twenty to thirty or more sticks cut, made sharp or pointed at the larger end, and split at the top an inch or two. These sticks are then planted around in a circle, a short distance from each other; then various substances (a single specimen on each stick at the top) are distributed around the circle in order, beginning on the right hand of the teacher, and proceeding around in the order of numbers one, two, three, etc.

The Indians, or class, are then allowed to go around the circle slowly and take a strict and scrutinizing look at each specimen in the order of the numbers one, two, three, and thus around the circle. This is done silently. The sticks, or specimens, are then removed and placed by the teacher, and then the class on going around a second time, each one in order, is to tell the teacher, as far as possible, without mistake, what specimen is contained in stick number one, two, three, four, five, and so around the whole circle if possible.

With the Indians, the first specimen will probably be birch bark to make canoes, the second a little tobacco, the third the fur of a beaver, the fourth a bit of calico, the fifth a feather of a particular bird, the sixth the bone of some sort of fish, and so on different substances, in the different sticks planted around the circle. The one who can repeat without mistake up to the highest number receives the premium or reward. The consequence is the perceptive faculties are all called into exercise, and each individual will soon learn to discriminate so sharply that they will be able to track a wolf over dry leaves in the forests as well as a white man can track the same animal in the snow.

You will ask how they can do it? I reply that they do it very readily by obseavation and sharp inspection by first noticing a leaf with holes in it, the middle hole, or holes, a trifle larger and in advance of the other hole, or holes, near the central holes. These two holes they know by observation, were made by the toes of the wolf and they immediately stick down a leaf by this first leaf thus marked, and search for a second, and third and fourth, and so on, putting a stick at each leaf thus marked. By these sticks in a row they find where the animal drank at a spring perhaps, and they soon discover his den among the rocks or caves near by.

By this mode of sharp inspection they become acquainted with the habits of the wild animals, and also gain a knowledge of the different plants and trees, and turn their knowledge to good account for their individual welfare. The writer has known a scholar by practicing this exercise, who was enabled to memorize a long lesson for a bible class, and at the recitation, without the book, repeat it backward as well as forward, or give any particular verse called for; and he trusts that it may be made available in our common schools as a recreative and popular branch of object teaching.

—A short time since, an officer who was sent to summon a Mrs. Thayer, alias Burnett, to attend court, made a return that he had summoned Mrs. Thayer, but "Alias Burnett" could not be found in his precinct.

Fun and Fancy.

—A destist at work in his vocation always looks down in the mouth.

—Dogs are said to "speak with their tails." Would it be proper to call a short tailed dog a stump orator?

—A man named Brown has been arrested at Galena on a charge of bigamy. "He loved not wisely, but two well."

—An officer being intoxicated, an old soldier observed that he was afraid there was something wrong at head quarters.

—Some descendant of Solomon has wisely remarked, that those who go to law for damages are sure to get them!

—The editor who kissed his sweetheart, saying, "Please exchange," is believed not to have exceeded the proper liberty of the press."

—An Irish jockey elated with his success at winning a race, observed, "By my shoul, I'm first at last; I've always been behind before."

—"I do declare Sal, you dew look pretty enough to eat." "Wall, Salomon, aint I eating as fast as I can," replied Sal, with her mouth full.

—A runaway thief having applied for work to a blacksmith, the latter showed him some handcuffs, and desired to know if he ever made any of them.

"Why, yes, sir," said the other scratching his head, "I've had a hand in them."

—"Doctor, mother sent me down to the shoticary pop quicker'n blazes, cos bub's sick with the picken chox, and she wants a thimbleful of poly golic in this din tiper, cos we hadn't bot a gottle, and the kint pup's got the bine witters in it—Got any?"

—Gordon Cumming, the great lion slayer, was telling Rogers, one day, how he once came unarmed, upon a huge lion. "Thinking to frighten him, I ran at him with all my might," said the hunter. "Whereupon," said Rogers, "he ran away with all his mane, I suppose?" "Exactly so," said Cumming.

—A domestic newly engaged presented his master with a pair of boots, the leg of one of which was much longer than the other. "How comes it, that these boots are not of the same length?" "I really don't know, sir; but what bothers me most is, that the pair down stairs are in the same fix."

—A Judge being challenged by a Senator, the following dialogue ensued: Senator—"Did you receive my note, sir!" "Judge—Yes, sir." "Well, do you intend to fight me?" "No, sir." "Then, sir, I consider you a pitful coward." "Right sir; you knew that well, or you never would have challenged me."

—A gentleman, in his eagerness at the table to answer a call for some apple pie, owing to the knife slipping on the bottom of the dish, found his knuckles buried in the crust, when a wag who sat opposite him, very gravely observed, whilst he held his plate, "Sir, I'll trouble you for a bit, while you hand is in."

—There was a deacon in New Hampshire by the name of Day—by trade a cooper. One Sunday, he heard a number of boys playing in front of his house, and went to stop their Sabbath breaking. Assuming a grave countenance, he said to them, "Boys, do you know what day this is?" "Yes, sir," immediately replied one of the boys, "Deacon Day, the cooper!"

—A sick man slightly convalescing, recently in conversation with a pious friend, congratulating him upon his recovery, and asking him who his physician was, replied, "Dr.——— brought me through." "No, no," said his friend. "God brought you out of your illness, not the doctor." "Well," replied he, "may be he did, but I am certain the doctor will charge me for it."

—"My dear Amelia," said a dandy, "I have long wished for this opportunity, but hardly dare speak now, for fear you will reject me; but I love you; say you will be mine! Your smiles would shed," and then he came to a pause; "your smiles would shed," and then he paused again.

"Never mind the wood-shed," replied Amelia, "go on with the pretty talk."

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

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Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

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NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoulaand Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

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The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express traine, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

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Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Cor. Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent. Mississippi Central Railroad.
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[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]
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ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS

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[MADE UNDER PAULY'S PATENT.]

The sale of any Combination Side Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

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CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

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of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

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P. B. S. PINCHBACK, New Orleans, La. C. C. ANTOINE, Shreveport, La.

PINCHBACK, & ANTOINE,

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NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases, leasing of farms, etc., etc.

Consignments covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

Millinery Goods

of every description, just received at

F. R. HARDEN'S

29...CHARTRES STREET...29

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MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

NO. 139 BROADWAY.

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WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL

OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times a second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,00 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH, THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery, The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is ihterchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, withuot any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

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A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY.

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

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WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES..... $18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection.

We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. HOWARD & Co.,
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Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

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Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more,

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

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WE DO NOT SELL

Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,

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